

KENNEBEC FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

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NO. 3.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the West Somerset County Agricultural Society, of Anson, October 15, 1832—on the first annual meeting; by JOHN BARSTOW.

OF the utility, and benefits of Agricultural Societies, where they have been established, there is but one opinion; but located as we are, it is hardly to be expected, that at the present moment the same unanimity in sentiment should prevail. It will therefore be the principal object, in this address, to show, that associations are necessary to accomplish any great undertaking, and that they are a necessary in agriculture, as for any other enterprise. Man, considered as a mere muscular animal, is feeble compared with many of the brute creation; but endowed as he is, by the Creator, with the powers and faculties he possesses, the fiery steed obeys the curb, the ox with patience endures the yoke, the elephant becomes subservient to his will, and the monster of the deep yields his life an easy prey.

Now, if the question be asked, whether one man, and at one time became master of the art of subjecting animals a hundred times his muscular power to his purposes; or whether it was not the work of many men and of different periods, the answer will be, it was the latter. One man alone, with all his superior faculties is unable to accomplish any great and important enterprise. He may lay his plans deep and strong, as he thinks; but another, of smaller endowments, may point out to him some mistake, and save him from an error, that would have ruined his purposes. There is but one Being in the Universe, omniscient and omnipotent. There is but one Being capable of performing great and important purposes alone and unassisted.

It is by combination, by association only, among men, that any important achievement is ever made. Kindred minds acting in concert can effect, what it would be utterly impossible for them to accomplish, acting separately. We have all history in proof of this position. Solomon could build the Temple at Jerusalem; but he needed a man from Tyre to render its architecture perfect. Alexander could conquer a world, but not without able Generals and a veteran army. Napoleon, the greatest warrior and statesman of any age, who

could make and unmake kings in a day, needed the counsels of Talleyrand, and others to aid him in his designs. And one act of his committed against the advice of his counsellors led the way to his becoming an exile on a rock in the ocean, far from the theatre of his former splendor and glory.

What think you, would now have been the state of Christendom, had there been no union among the reformers of the 16th century? had they kept aloof from each other, and not sought counsel and aid—using each one his talents in his own way? It would have been under the corruptions and degradations of the Papal Church. The minds of men would have been in a state of vassalage worse than death. The arts and sciences, which now flourish in all their vigor would have been unknown and unthought of; and Christendom would at this day have been what it was during the dark ages. But their zeal and united efforts demolished the prison of the soul, set the mind at liberty, and wrought a change in human character, and condition, which shall last till the final consummation of all things. And what think you would now have been the state of this great and flourishing country, had there been no union among the patriots of '76? If every man burning with zeal and love of liberty, had kept within his own bosom, his hatred of tyranny, his love of freedom, his ardent desires, that the experiment might be fairly tried, whether or not men are capable of governing themselves? We should at this day have been the degraded vassals to a throne 3,000 miles away. But the united efforts of the prominent men of that day aroused the energies of three millions of people, who broke the tyrant's chain, and laid the foundation for a mighty republic, where millions have enjoyed, and millions do, and shall enjoy, the blessings of civil and religious liberty in their fullest extent.

We all know that a great change in public opinion, has taken place within a few years, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and that this has been effected principally by societies, formed for the suppression of intemperance. Although there are some among us, who doubt the necessity of their joining such a society; every sober man will acknowledge, that great benefits have accrued from their operation. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows

that the importation of distilled spirits is about one third what it was four years ago. It is believed, that every man acquainted with the subject, will acknowledge that had it not been for the influence of these societies, the greatest curse that ever fell on this country would have continued to the present time, with all its demoralizing and deadly influence. Our Colleges and Literary Institutions afford another example of the benefits of association. The young mind needs excitement, and by association with others pursuing the same object, a laudable ambition to excel is enkindled in their bosom. It is not, perhaps, too much to say, that many of our ablest and most eloquent men, would have been hardly known beyond their immediate neighborhoods, had they received their education from a private tutor.

What has just been said will apply to our common schools; else why not parents instruct their children at home, and save expense. I appeal here to all present, and ask, if your recollections do not warrant you in saying, that the example of others, your associates in school, was not a powerful stimulus for exertion in yourselves. In a word, societies have been formed, and are in successful operation, in all branches of human pursuit, and so well are men at the present day satisfied of their benefits, that hardly any enterprise of much magnitude is engaged in, without first forming a society.

Passing from this branch of our subject, to that of AGRICULTURE,* the limits of this address will not allow me to take even a passing glance, at what has been done, and is doing on the continent of Europe; and a very cursory view only can be had of that of the mother country. One century ago, the agriculture of England, was what it is now in some parts of the U. States:—confined to a class of men, who brought little more than brute force into action; much of her territory was a mere waste; although her population was small compared with the present, she was dependent on her colonies, and other nations for her supply of bread. There were, however, honorable exceptions. Individuals were found in the former part of the last century, who stepped aside from accustomed usages,—who led the way to a better

*The word Agriculture, in this address, is used in its most extensive signification.

state of things by demonstrating, that agricultural pursuits were susceptible of an improvement and perfection which most of the nation little thought of. The names of Tull, Marshall, Arthur, Young, Bakewell and others, will be held in grateful remembrance by the philanthropist, when the exploits of Marlboro', and Nelson, and Wellington, shall have ceased to charm.

They brought science, skill, order, energy and moral force into action. But these pioneers were unable to effect any great and rapid improvements, because their efforts were not concentrated. They had their influence, it is true; but it was one which was not felt by the nation at large.

While her statesmen were seeking wealth and national glory by conquest, her political economists were pursuing the same object, by extending and perfecting her manufactures, hardly thinking perhaps of the mutual dependance between manufactures and agriculture. What was done by these individuals, however, called the attention of her legislators, and taught them to reflect, that the greatest branch of her national wealth and glory had been overlooked, or neglected; that in order to support a great population the means must be at hand; that manufactures on an extended scale could never arrive at a high state of perfection while she was dependent on foreign nations, subject to the contingences of war, and other casualties for subsistence, and that a great effort must be made to arouse the energies of the nation at large.

A board of Agriculture was established, with an annuity of about sixty thousand dollars, granted by government; men of science, of capital, of enlarged and liberal views, of energy in thought and action, engaged in the enterprise; duties were laid on agricultural products coming in competition with her own, which amount to a prohibition; and an entire change has been effected in her agriculture. With a territory not twice as large as the State of Maine, a soil not so good as that of New England generally, a climate too cold for the growth of Indian Corn, she keeps forty-five millions of Sheep, besides the many millions of neat stock, horses, swine, and other domestic animals, and grows bread stuff for a population equal to that of the whole United States, except in times of scarcity.

In reading the accounts which intelligent Americans give of the state of Agriculture in that country, we might be led to consider them a tale of romance, rather than solid truth, did we not know them to be men of veracity. They describe it as far exceeding any thing among us, even in the neighborhoods of New York and Philadelphia. This mighty change has been effected by the united efforts of a whole commu-

nity within the short period of about half a century.

Coming to our own beloved and highly favored country, our observations must likewise be limited to a small part of its widely extended territory; nothing doubt, however, that in all parts, where these societies have been established, and conducted with the same spirit, equal advantages have accrued from their operation. Of the causes, which retarded the progress of agriculture previous to the revolution, none perhaps had greater influence, than the sentiment that it was a degrading employment, to be pursued by the ignorant, and imbecile part of the community. This opinion was brought from Europe, where society was, and is now in despotic governments divided into two classes, the few ruling the many by divine right. But the doctrine entitled to, at least, as much divine authority, that all men are created free and equal, served to dispel this illusion, and make talents and merit the passport to places of honor, profit and trust. Hence a Farmer was taken from his seat in Congress and placed at the head of our armies in the war of independence, and a Mechanic was made an Ambassador to a Court in Europe. For several years subsequent to the close of the Revolution, agriculture continued in a state of great depression.—This was owing to various causes, among which the following may be named.

There were then compared with the present time, but few men of talents and science; there was not then as now, that general diffusion of knowledge: the expenses of education were too great for any, but wealthy men to give their children much learning; and the sentiment, that the pursuit of agriculture was a menial service, was not eradicated from the public mind. I say the public mind, because, Farmers themselves, thought their business a degrading one; and so long as they were of this opinion, so long they had more the appearance of the man with the muck rake in Pilgrim's Progress, than of beings erect in the image of their Maker, and formed for high and noble purposes.

There were, however, exceptions at this early day of our history. Some men were then in N. England, who by learning what was doing in Europe, by such societies, by their own reflections and observations, became satisfied that something more than muscular force was necessary, for an improved agriculture. That the art of tilling the earth was not so easily to be acquired, that every dolt might become its master. They saw it was necessary to bring the energies of the mind, as well as the body, into action, to subdue the stubborn soil with which they had to contend, and make it yield in its greatest

degree to the necessities and wants of man.—In 1792, an act passed the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporating TWENTY EIGHT individuals into a State Society, for the promotion of Agriculture. Among these are the names of six practical farmers, and among these six, is ONE from the then District of Maine, an English gentleman who had seen what was doing by such societies in the country he had left. Here, if my information is correct, is the beginning of Agricultural Societies in the United States. A mighty host, indeed, numerically considered, going forth to meet three millions of people, to combat ignorance and prejudice, and long established customs to effect another revolution, important as the one they had just helped achieve, to work a change in society and human pursuit, which nothing, but a great convulsion, in the moral and physical powers, and condition of man, can ever subdue or control.

[Concluded in our next.]

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1838.

SCARLET FEVER.

The piece on this disease in another part of our paper, is from the pen of Dr. Porter of Portland, and was published some time since in the Christian Mirror. We presume that no apology will be necessary for publishing it in our columns, especially as the disease has been and is now prevalent more or less among us.

That the plan formerly pursued by our Physicians is not, to say the least, a successful one, is evident from the great fatality of the disease, often laying whole families in the grave, bereaving parents of their children, and depriving society of some of its brightest ornaments. From some limited experience and knowledge of the disease, we feel warranted in recommending the mild perspirative course of treatment and as one item of the medicines, would make a liberal use of gin or New England rum and molasses diluted with warm water—what is vulgarly called BLACK STRAP. This however should not be the only remedy relied upon, and the advice of an experienced physician should be procured as soon as possible after the disease has commenced.

QUERY RESPECTING WHEAT.

We would earnestly press the attention of our readers to a consideration of the Query proposed by a Subscriber in this paper. The subject is one of vital importance to Maine, as is also that of the communication, signed "A Maine Farmer." Maine is capable of becoming independent as it regards almost every thing necessary in the economy of life. Why

is she not? We could mention many reasons why she is not. At present we will name but one, and that one is the LUMBER MANIA. This has led too many from their farms into the forest, and induced too many to neglect the plough, and enter into the channels of speculation. It is true that this business has brought some millions of money into the State, enriched a few men, and built up a few villages, but it is also true that it has sent and kept many millions out—ruined thousands—and kept the farming interest in a state of degradation. We must eat bread raised in New York, and cheese made in Connecticut, while our soil is neglected, although with little care it might be made as fertile as the banks of the Nile. We must cook our victuals in vessels made in Massachusetts, although the Almighty has placed inexhaustible mines of iron in our territory.—But to the point, it has been found to be a fact, and many farmers bring it forward as an excuse, that land, after having been cultivated for a time, will not produce so much good wheat as new land. What is the reason? When first cleared, immense crops were obtained; now hardly enough to pay the labor. In some soils animal manure will produce large and luxurious crops of straw, but the grain will become shrunk. There is of course a lack of some material necessary for the complete formation of the kernel. What is it? Aye, there's the rub—what is wanting? This is for the farmer to discover, and here we may take the opportunity to urge the necessity of a little knowledge of chemistry to the practical farmer. The whole process of vegetation is more or less a chemical process. Nature has ordained, that every vegetable should be made up of certain materials, and has laid down fixed laws for the combination of them. He who studies into these laws, studies chemistry. He who finds them out, learns chemical facts; and the amount of facts collected together, make what is called chemical science. If you have a prejudice against the term science, and think it smells too much of "BOOK FARMING," you may call it GOOD FARMING. We won't quarrel about names if we can learn facts, and know what is meant; and we repeat, that we earnestly solicit some information upon this subject.

There seems to be a pernicious error in the minds of many of our young men, and also of many parents, in regard to the necessity of learning, to those who are destined to pursue the business of agriculture for a living. There are too many young men, who, having by some means or other obtained a decent education,—

perhaps have been to an academy a quarter, forthwith imagine that it is degrading to work, and because they know a noun from a verb, and have learned that "the earth is a great globe," conclude that they are above mediocrity, and must shine in some of the learned professions, or live by the sweat of their wits, instead of the sweat of their brows. Now this is a fatal error. It proves that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and that "shallow draughts" have indeed "intoxicated the brain," and rendered these individuals blind to the dictates of common sense, as well as to their best interests. Can any mortal tell wherein it is inconsistent for a man, who has received an education to work, to plough, to hoe or to dig in his field? Is there any thing degrading in manual labor? Indeed it seems to us that the very object of learning should be to stimulate those who possess it, to more industry, for we have ever considered that it should guide us to a more profitable result, by enabling us to avoid what was unnecessary, and to manage to better advantage. This disrelish of work, arises not as a consequence of having learning, but from not having enough; from mistaking the object of it. Idleness is the besetting sin of human nature, and it should be an important part of a parent's as well as instructor's duty, to fortify the mind against its allurements, and to instil into youth a love of industry. It should be early impressed upon them as a duty, and they should be taught to consider that learning is nothing more than a handmaid to labor, and that it is useful or honorable only as a guide to the more successful labor of the hands.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: In reply to your correspondent who styles himself a Farmer, on the subject of tight or open Barns for the preservation of hay not sufficiently dry, when deposited on the mow—enquiring which is best to prevent such hay from injury,—I observe that air is always indispensable in the decomposition of vegetables. All farmers know, that if they permit their manure in the barn yard or compost heap, to lay in such a manner as to exclude the air, it will not ferment at all, of course, it becomes necessary to turn it, that air may be permitted to act on it, to rot or decompose it. The truth of the proposition, that air is necessary to the fermentation of vegetables, may be proved by taking grass and placing it in a bottle and cork it tight, in such a manner that no air can enter—continue it there any length of time, and no change like decomposition will take place in the grass. Place vegetables under water and the same will be discovered. From these premises, it is apprehended that that the less air is admitted into a barn the better, for hay in the supposed situation—for if air is necessary to its decomposition, the less

that comes in contact with it the better. In opposition to this theory, it is said that the outside of hay, poorly made, standing out in the open air, will not become spoiled by fermentation, while the inside will. This I admit, but it is because the action of the sun and air on the outside tends to dry it; but this can have very little influence on a mow of hay, situated in a barn. It is further objected, that although vegetables closely corked up will not ferment, yet, we cannot thus cork a barn. This I admit also, but I contend that it will be best to cork, or so enclose the barn as to come as near as we can to the corked bottle, at all events—by thus secluding the air, in a considerable degree, we retard fermentation, which is in the case supposed, very desirable. Not only does a tight barn, then, better preserve hay, but stock may be kept on one fourth less fodder in a warm stable than a cold one. We know that if we situate ourselves in a warm room, in cold weather, we do not crave near as much food as when we are exposed to the action of cold. If I am wrong, I hope some one will prove it through the Kennebec Farmer.

I may hereafter intimate the cheapest and best method of making a barn tight, so as not to admit snow and cold air, or more philosophically, air destitute of heat, cold being only the want of heat.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

MATTER OF FACT.

I was once appointed an agent for some sureties of a Deputy Sheriff who had injured them, in order to obtain from him some property wherewith to indemnify said bondsmen; at least in some small degree. I found the Deputy in possession of two poor half starved Cows, which of course gave a very little milk—it was in the month of March. The cows were farrow indeed—I told him that he must render up one of them to his sureties—he observed that his family very much needed them for their support—I informed him that if he would take my advice, the remaining cow would give more milk than they both now gave; he enquired how that could be done? I told him to let the remaining cow cost him for her keeping as much as both now cost, and if she failed to produce as much milk for the supply of his family as they both now did, I would loan him the other until summer, on which condition he permitted me to take one of them.

He procured some better hay, oats, bran, &c. and fed the remaining cow as I advised. Not long after he called on me, and informed me that I had learned him one thing—on my enquiring what that was, he said it was that a poor man could not afford to keep a cow poor, for there was so much loss in it that none but a rich man could bear it—for said he, although my remaining cow does not now cost me as much as they both did, yet she gives much more milk than they both did while I kept them poorly. I have no desire for the return of the other cow! I have penned the above because I see too many cows miserably kept. There can be no profit to the owner in thus keeping cows.

AGENT.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

Mr. HOLMES: Having given encouragement in a former communication, entitled "Maine must be rendered independent for bread stuff," that I would make some further communication on the subject, tending to show how she could be so rendered. I shall therefore beg leave to introduce the subject again, and consider such things as have an indirect tendency thereto, and in a future number, what will more directly effect the object in view.

First. The finger of scorn must be pointed at all those who are idle, AND THAT ALL POWERFUL MACHINE, PUBLIC OPINION, MUST BE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THEM, and they must be made to feel the necessity of their taking care of themselves, although they may happen to have an aged parent bound for their maintenance, and as yet the public is safe from the burden of supporting them, while he lives and can tug and toil.

Secondly. Teach our youth that industry and economy is the way to live in this world, and tends to that happiness in the world to come, that it ought to be the ultimate end of all our actions. That it alike tends to health and happiness. That they cannot expect, while in the path of idleness, they are to be the sport of what is called good luck, especially when doing that which is disagreeable to God and all virtuous men, and disgracing themselves, and consequently lowering themselves down at a great rate in the scale of respectability. Make men work, and you make them virtuous.

Thirdly.

Though honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part there all the honor lies.—Pope.

Yet we ought and do prefer a healthy, virtuous, industrious and well informed farmer, as the most independent and safe matrimonial connection for our children, and the surest hope of a good living in this world.

Fourthly. We must be undecieved, and no longer believe that meat raising is the most profitable employment for the farmer, when it takes four or five pounds of bread stuff to make one of meat; and when we go into the market they are nearly of a price. Teach every body that a country where we fodder with dry fodder five, six and seven months in a year, was not designed by Divine Providence exclusively for the raising of meat, but where we ought to look for bread stuff in abundance of some kind or other.

Fifthly. We must know that capital is as necessary on a farm as in any other business.

Sixthly. That we must in every class, and especially as farmers, rectify our family expenses, and not expect to live at all times on the finest of flour. That we must have a just state pride, and prefer home raised flour to that imported, and not act on the old adage, that dear bought and far fetched, is alone fit for the lady.

Jan. 25, 1833.

A MAINE FARMER.

For the Kennebec Farmer.

Will any person answer the following question. Why is Wheat a more uncertain crop on old land than on the same land when newly cleared? Or why is not wheat as certain a crop after a country has been cleared sometime, as

when it is new? That it is not, I think, will appear by the history of Vermont, and the older counties of Maine, and we ought to know the cause.

A SUBSCRIBER.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' SONS.

There is an evident change taking place in the opinions of Farmers with regard to the education of their sons, which promises much good to society. That dark cloud of prejudice which has so long hung over their minds, obscuring them from the light of reason, is breaking away, and many even now, admit that it is possible for a man to have a tolerable share of information and yet be a farmer. But a few years since, agriculturists were a class of society that had but very little intercourse with each other. From the nature of their occupation, their time mostly spent on and about their own premises which secluded them from the society of the fashionable part of the world,—while it protected them from the ravages of hordes of sharpers, which ever have continued to infest our villages and cities. In this seclusion, the sons of many of our farmers have been allowed to grow up impressed with an idea, that to be an agriculturist was sufficient to debar them from ever participating in any emoluments, and much more the honors, of any public station whatever. Under this conviction, which seemed to them to amount to a kind of predestination, they have toiled on like slaves, not even daring to hope it would be otherwise. The very economy which every well regulated farming family have adopted, has proved a damper upon the minds of the young, in consequence of the misdirection of public opinion.—Economy has always dictated to the farmer that his family should be clothed and fed mostly from the productions of his own farm—while his love of temperance has caused him to reject the luxuries of the prodigal. From the imperfections of our domestic manufactures, and a preference for durability rather than show, the clothing of our most wealthy and respectable farmers has been so entirely different from that of our self yelet "good society," that deception was impossible, while a temperate round of labor, and regularity of rest, has given them a form so different from that of our modern dandies, that to attempt to pass for any but themselves was of no avail. But a change is taking place in public opinion. Farmers are becoming more informed than they were fifty years ago; they think more of educating their sons, not for professional characters, but for farmers. They begin to believe that farmers, well informed, are the most trusty men in the community, because they are not so much exposed to the vices and follies of the age, as those who are bred in towns and cities. They begin to believe that to make education useful, a man needs to learn those things which appertain to pursuits in which he is to be engaged. Chemistry, mineralogy, geology, natural and mechanical philosophy, botany and mathematics, are now found to be more useful to a man in common life, than Greek and Latin, which have so long been considered as the all important branches of education. That studies and labor may be pursued at the same time to great advantage, is now admitted, and manual labor schools are

becoming all the rage. To enjoy all the advantages of labor and study mixed, what class of people are so favorably situated as the farmer? and what school would be so beneficial to society as one having agriculture for its main object? We hope every friend of agriculture will take the subject into consideration, and resolve to give it that attention the importance of the subject demands. We see great exertions made to educate young men for professions, which in point of consequence, when compared with agriculture, dwindle into insignificance, and even farmers are taxed indirectly to support them, while many of their own sons remain uninstructed. This should not be so. Let every young farmer qualify himself for a legislator, and when so qualified, let his calling be represented according to consequence. None have more favorable opportunities to become learned, and none should be more so than our farmers.

THE SCARLET FEVER AND THROAT DISTEMPER,

As is commonly called, is now prevailing, as epidemic in many places, and accounts but too often occur of its malignancy and mortality.—The general term SCARLET FEVER includes every degree of throat distemper, ulcerous, putrid or malignant, varying in degree only. It is to be lamented, that the throat distemper (properly scarlet fever,) is oftentimes so poorly understood, as the accounts of its mortality every week exhibit. Although those diseases are one, (at least in a practical view,) yet the modern writers, or compilers, have written so profusely in prescription, and so variously on those diseases,—and perhaps inexperienced therein themselves too, that the professional man of the present day, who may be inexperienced himself, meets with great perplexity in finding the best course to pursue, and oftentimes falls very far short of his wishes. Besides it must be expected from another consideration that those diseases should mislead the Physician until otherwise advised,—because they, in their first appearance, are so calculated to mislead the well informed, until experience teaches them their true nature. They are introduced generally under the appearance of inflammatory disease, indicating treatment similar to Typhus fever, which of course, if adopted, will fail of success, and frequently mortality will ensue, because the Scarlet fever is in fact a cold, phlegmatic disease, and if treated as such will be attended with success. The mild, warm, perspirative treatment, such as will not irritate and disturb the course which nature assumes to expel the disease will be the most successful. But the drastic, emetic, cathartics, nitrous, sweating, medicines, and bleeding and blistering are all of them the reverse of what is the true nature and course to be pursued with success. With these precautions observed, and the other adopted, the disease will move on gradually and terminate favorably.

The Scarlet fever of the U. States, commenced in 1735, in New England; was eight years travelling through the U. States, carrying with it the most terrible devastation,—sweeping off thousands, mostly children. In the course of

this terrible calamity, two gentlemen of the first ability, one in New-York and the other in Boston, conferred and discovered the true nature of this disease, (before unknown in this land) and success generally attended their exertions;—yet the Physicians through the country disbelieved, and would not follow the advice of these eminent practitioners, presuming such simple means could not possibly prevail against so malignant a disease; and therefore they pursued their own course to the loss of the larger half of their patients. This new mode of treatment of the throat distemper so called, was published in London and obtained much credit there. Again, a similar disease prevailed in New England, in 1756 to 1760, and was equally mortal where it was but poorly understood; but where the new practice (as it was then considered) became familiar, better success attended its application. In 1770, and '71, while the writer was in his studies, some few cases of throat distemper occurred, and the New England practice succeeded completely. In 1774, Dr. Young of Boston, afterwards of Philadelphia, of superior ability, wrote an account of the Scarlet fever and Angina Maligna, improving on the (New England) practice to important benefit. This came into my hands about two years afterwards. Again, in 1784, '5, and '6, within the knowledge, and observation of the writer, a similar Scarlet fever, called throat distemper, epidemic and malignant, prevailed to a great degree through all New England and mortality ensued as at former times, where the practice (then modern) was generally known. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine suffered exceedingly. The disease was attended with similar mortality on one mode of treatment, while the other judiciously applied, was remarkably successful. The Counties of York and Cumberland suffered great mortality, inasmuch that some Physicians were ready to give up, judging that the sick were not benefited by their prescriptions, as they lost more than half their patients.

In the hundreds of cases, (of those years) which were under the immediate observation of the writer, the modern practice was successful generally, and almost universally, unless where it could not be seasonably applied, owing to the numerous demands upon professional skill. The humours of this disease are so extremely corrosive that they require emollients, absorbing correctors, easy perspiratives, and moderate evacuations, which if judiciously applied will be attended with success almost universally.

As to those drastic applications, the writer had repeated opportunities, in consultation, to observe their pernicious effects, when not mortal; the mouth, gums, tongue, were eaten into cavities; the tonsils and palate wholly gone; the ear injured, hearing lost, the blisters round the throat mortified, and orifices eat, through the windpipe which never closed up. Terrible unmanageable ulcers followed the blisters on the limbs; and other parts of the body mortified and fell off leaving the bones bare—miserable objects that could neither, speak nor hear, taste nor smell, if they lived. Some of them did survive for years, and for aught I know two or three of them still exist. AARON PORTER.

MECHANICS.

PROBLEM RESPECTING COG-WHEELS.

To the Editor of the Mechanic's Magazine.

SIR—I beg leave to offer to your readers a subject that may serve them for an hour's consideration; the solution of it I have by me; but as I do not wish knowledge to be purchased at too cheap a rate, I shall request your mechanical and mathematical friends to solve for themselves the problem, and communicate it to the public through the medium of your useful Magazine. The following method of setting out cog-wheels is preferable to any made use of by the mechanics and mill-wrights of the present day; and I am confident, that not one practical mechanic in one thousand is acquainted with it. Set the compass at the required pitch, suppose 1-2 an inch; strike out seven times the pitch (3 1-2 inches) in a straight line, which seven sub-divide into eleven. Each sub-division is equal to 4 cogs; so that if a wheel of 27 cogs is wanted, 6 sub-divisions and 3-4 of another will describe the radius of the wheel.

By this mode, a wheel can be struck out, in about five minutes, of any size, of any pitch, and of any number of cogs, which by the method commonly used will perhaps take nearly as many hours. Now, the questions I want solving are these:—

Why should seven times the pitch be described? Why should they be sub-divided into eleven? And why should each sub-division be equal to four cogs?

I trust that many of your readers will find this communication of some importance; not only because of the saving of time, but in the accuracy of this method. I anticipate much pleasure in the perusal of the ingenious solutions I shall doubtless have to these inquiries in your future numbers. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader, R. G.

ANSWERS TO THE ABOVE.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent R. G., if I understand his question rightly, has made a difficult problem of one of the simplest of all elementary rules.

The meaning of the term "setting out cog-wheels," I take to be the finding of the radius or diameter of such a circle as shall contain the requisite number of cogs of a given pitch, and no more. This is, in fact, merely finding the proportion of the circumference to the radius or diameter, and is effected by the well known relation of 6-28 &c. or 3-14 &c. to 1, or more intelligibly of the numbers, 44 or 22 to 7, which are correct enough for practice. For instance, your correspondent required to find the radius of his 27 cog-wheel, at half an inch pitch. The above numbers being stated by the common rule of proportion,

$$44 : 7 :: 27 : 43$$

give 4 and about a third, half inches (that is, Cogs) for the radius which is evidently the result of R. G.'s multiplications and subdivisions.

The REASONS, therefore, why seven times the pitch should be described, and then subdivided into 11, each of which should be equal to 4 cogs, will manifestly be these:—because, by the nature of the circle, the circumference bears

to the radius the proportions of 6-28 to 1, these may be called the natural multiplier and multiplier; and the operation of multiplying by 7, and dividing by 11, merely diminishes this natural multiple from 1 to seven-elevenths, and thereby causes the reduced multiplier 4, to have the same effect as the natural multiplier 6-28, which will be found more evident by stating another proportion of these numbers, thus:—

As 1 (the natural multiple) : 7-11 :: 6-28 (the natural multiplier) : 4; or perhaps more properly reversing the proportion—6-28 : 4 :: 1 : seven-elevenths.

Should I have proceeded upon a wrong construction of the problem I should be glad if your correspondent, or some other solver, would set me right.

I believe the divisions of a cog-wheel into an uneven number of cogs is a far more difficult matter than the above, and as it may not be generally known to mechanics, you may think it worth stating. We will suppose for instance, it were required to divide a wheel into 97 cogs. This number is not divisible by any, but when the 7 is deducted the remaining 90 is easily managed. Then to find the portion to be occupied by these 7 (in consequence of all circles containing 360 degrees; say as 97 : 360 :: 7 : 26 the number of degrees, which being ascertained by the line of chords of any common sector may be transferred to the given circle, and subdivided into the 7 parts required, the remainder being distributed amongst the other 90.

Your constant reader, C. S.
Another answer to R. G. in our next.

On the German Polish for Wood.

FROM information derived from Mr. Joseph Clement, the celebrated engineer, we were the first to publish any accurate information on the French polish for wood, now become so universally employed, and have continually added, from time to time, such further particulars thereon as have come to our knowledge.

Our scientific friend, Mr. J. I. Hawkins, however, having lately returned from Vienna, where he saw this process performed by an excellent workman in the cabinet-making line, and where it was invented forty years since, has kindly furnished us with such valuable information on their superior method of performing it, that we lose no time in communicating it to our readers.

The wood having been planed flat, and finished with the steel scraper, as in the usual processes for the French polish, has its surface evened as follows: two pieces of pumice stone, having been previously rubbed flat, are then to be oiled, and rubbed against each other, until they have acquired a uniform or even surface. The wood is then to be well rubbed with these, first longitudinally, then across, and, finally, in a spiral or circular manner, always obliterating or removing the scratches or marks made by the former rubbings, before finishing the succeeding ones; in this manner the wood will likewise receive a uniform surface, and will become ready for the application of the varnish.

The Germans never use any other varnish, than a rather dilute solution of seed lac or shell-lac, in alcohol, for their polish; and, indeed, the addition of any other material would only injure the great hardness of the lac varnish. If the varnish be required of a lighter colour than usual, in this case the clearest gum of lac ought to be selected in preference.

The varnish is applied in the following manner. A piece of sponge being wetted with the varnish, is to be laid upon *five pieces of linen rag*; the borders or edges of them being gathered together at the back, to serve as a handle to this rubber. When the varnish has penetrated all through these different thicknesses of linen cloth, a little linseed oil must be applied in the midst of the varnish. *The whole extent of one surface of the article to be polished, must then be gone over at once*, with this rubber; the varnish being also applied, first in straight lines crossing each other, and then in spiral or circular ones, in the same manner as in the evening the surface of the wood; and fresh oil must be applied to the centre of the rubber, whenever a tackiness or adherence of the varnish is beginning to take place. If there are four or five different articles to be polished, each should be gone over in succession, in the above manner, and thus afford time for the varnish to acquire consistence, before applying another coat of it upon the former ones. In this way the process must be continued, with the usual care and precaution, until it is thought that nearly enough varnish has been applied to the surfaces. One of the linen rags is now to be taken off, and the varnishing continued with the remaining four, with a renewed surface, and the application of the oil upon the outer one; this again is then to be removed in its turn, and the process carried on towards completion with three thicknesses only;—then with two; and finally, with one thickness of linen only.

Should the varnish be required to be of any other color than that afforded by the lac, it may be reddened, by filing a little Brazil wood, and sprinkling the sponge over with the dust; changed yellow, by treating turmeric root in the same manner, and so with other tinging woods, the colour of which is capable of being brought out by the action of alcohol upon them.

Should, however, it be required, that a still more durable polish be given to the wood; then the above process must be repeated at the end of two days after the first polish has been given to it; next, in the course of a week; again at the end of a month; and lastly, at the end of three months; thus always allowing due time for the previous coats to become sufficiently hard, before applying the succeeding ones. In this manner, instead of having to lament the quick disappearance of this beautiful polish, as in the ordinary French method of doing it, we may calculate upon its enduring for years.

The German cabinet-makers do not merely content themselves with polishing the exterior of their works, but extend this beautiful improvement to the drawers, partitions, and every other part of their interior fitting also, with great addition to their value; and indeed they also take much more care in the finishing of their woods generally, than we are in the habit of doing.

(Tech. Rep.)

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

A number of resolves, orders, petitions, &c., from the house, were read, and passed, or referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. HERRICK, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing part of an act establishing the duties to be paid by sheriffs and clerks of courts, and reducing their fees accordingly.

Resolves, in favor of Samuel Call and John Wilkins; in favor of William King;—read a second time, and passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. BOUTELLE from the committee on the Ju-

diatory, to whom was referred the order relating to the religious sentiments of witnesses, made a report, asking leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was accepted, and the order was referred to Messrs. Randall, Emerson, and Howard, with such as the House may join.

Bill to incorporate the Lea Meadows Academy and Ben Venue Female High School, was read a second time and laid on the table. It was afterwards taken up, and recommitted to the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions.

Bill respecting the qualification of voters, was read a third time and amendments proposed by Mr. Williamson, were adopted after some discussion by the casting vote of the President, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

The committee on Engrossed Bills reported *Bills*, to incorporate the Citizen's Bank—to incorporate the Bangor Savings Institution—to incorporate the town of Stow—to annex a tract of land now lying in Freeport to Brunswick, as correctly engrossed; and they were severally passed to be enacted.

The same committee reported.

Resolves, for the benefit of Elizabeth Littlefield; for the benefit of the town of Kennebunk Port, and relative to the turnpike road, as correctly engrossed, and they were severally finally passed.

Mr. KNOWLTON, from the committee on Petitions, to whom was recommitted the bill to repeal the act of incorporation of Winthrop Methodist Society, reported a statement of facts, which report was accepted and laid on the table until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

A written message was received from the Governor, transmitting resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina, relative to the Constitution and union of the States, and in opposition to the doctrines of Nullification as avowed by South Carolina, and in favor of a repeal of the tariff.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts, in favor of the protection of domestic manufactures, and deprecating the passage of the tariff bill now before Congress, as impolitic, inexpedient and ruinous.

On motion of Mr. Drummond, the message, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to South Carolina.

TUESDAY JANUARY, 29.

Mr. Emerson from the Committee on State Lands, to which was referred a communication from James L. Child, Secretary of the Commissioners under the Act of Separation, reported a *Resolve*, providing that the documents and records of the Commission, with the concurrence of Massachusetts, shall be deposited in the Land office at Augusta, subject to the order of the two States. Read once and assigned.

Bill additional respecting Commercial Bank, passed to be engrossed, as taken into a new draft.

The Committee on Division of Towns, reported leave to withdraw on three several petitions of citizens of Hartland, praying to be annexed to the adjoining towns; also on petition of the town of Hartland, for leave to give up its charter of incorporation, and to be divided to the adjacent towns.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

Petition of inhabitants of Bucksport for protection of salmon, shad, and alewife fisheries in Penobscot river, referred.

Leave to withdraw on petition of David Coffin. Act to repeal an Act incorporating the Methodist Society in Winthrop, was taken up, and the

question was on adopting the following amendment offered by Mr. Scammon:

"*Provided nevertheless*, That the members of the said Methodist Society shall not require by this Act, the right of voting in the first parish in the town of Winthrop, on any subject involving the appropriation, or use of any property not owned by said Parish at the time of the incorporation of said Methodist Society; or, that has not since been acquired by the income of that property."

The question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment was adopted as follows: yeas 13 nays 11.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

Report on petition of A. Felch et als. read and referred to the joint select committee on division and alteration of counties.

On motion of Mr. Roulle.

Ordered, That the committee on State Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking further & more effectual measures for opening and making passable the Canada Road.

An order passed, directing the Secretary of State to prepare and lay before the Legislature a statement of all the State's expenditures and receipts on account of the State Prison.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

The committee on bills in third reading, reported the following bills and resolves which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed; to annex a part of the town of Cornville to Milburn—for the relief of Lewis Bishbee—relating to the Canada road—relative to the bridge in the town of Cherryfield—relative to a turnpike road from Levant to Bangor—"additional to an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank"—in favor of James Brooks—for the benefit of James Barstow.

A number of *Resolves*, reports, &c. came from the Senate, and were disposed of in concurrence.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. WEBSTER of Belfast, from the Committee on the Militia laws, reported a bill; which on motion of the same gentleman, was laid upon the table and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. LORD of S. Berwick,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Governor, requesting him to return the Bill relating to the State Bank, if the same has not received his signature.

The bill was returned, and on motion of the same gentleman, the vote whereby the same was passed to be enacted, as also, that passing it to be engrossed, were reconsidered. The bill was recommitted to the committee on Banks and Banking, and a message was sent to the Senate informing them of the proceedings of the House in relation to it.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

Reports came from the Senate, relating to the religious sentiments of witnesses, referred in concurrence, and Messrs. Lowell, of East Machias, Dumont, of Hallowell, Jewett, of Portland, Smith, of Westbrook, and Spring, of Hiram, were joined on the part of the House relating to the qualification of voters in town affairs, was read once, and laid on the table until Wednesday next at ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Westbrook, the House reconsidered the vote whereby they recommitted the Bill to incorporate the State Bank;—amended the bill by striking out the word "State" wherever it may occur, and inserting in place thereof, the word Citizens, and passed the same to be engrossed as amended.

Bills, relating to Lea Meadows Academy and Benvenue F. H. School, was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed. *Resolves*, in favor of Passa naquoddy Indians,

read a first time, and Monday next at 10 o'clock assigned for a second reading; in favor of Samuel Call and John Wilkins, read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson of Bingham, from the committee to whom was referred an order directing them to inquire into the expediency of an alteration in the constitution, relating to elections, reported a bill for that purpose, which was, on motion of the same gentleman, laid on the table until Wednesday next at 10 o'clock, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cilley of Thomaston, from the same committee reported a bill to incorporate the Piscataquis Mutual Insurance Company, as taken into a new draft, which was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Bill "to incorporate the Citizens' Bank" was reported correctly engrossed, passed to be enacted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Swett of Prospect, Ordered, That Messrs. Swett, True of Montville, Pierce of Gorham, and Jenkins of Elliot, be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of extending the power of certain Justices of the Peace, (to be designated by law) to try causes when the sums in dispute do not exceed fifty dollars.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Calais, Ordered, That the Speaker of the House be authorized to grant leave to any Minister of the Gospel to hold meetings in the Representatives Hall, at such times as he shall think proper, during the session of the Legislature.

MONDAY, January 28.
The Select Committee to which was referred an order directing an inquiry into the expediency of taxing the personal estate of minors and persons under guardianship, reported a bill which was twice read and assigned for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Reed of Boothbay, Ordered, That Messrs. Reed of Boothbay, Crain of New Sharon, and Lowell of East Machias, be a committee with such as the Senate may join to inquire into the expediency of removing the Seat of Government from the town of Augusta to the city of Portland.

Mr. Dumont was favorably impressed with the order, and hoped it would pass.

Mr. Emmons moved that it be laid on the table. On a division, two voted in the affirmative, and the Order passed.

Petition of sundry inhabitants of Freeport for alteration of the Militia law, presented, and laid on the table.

TUESDAY, January 29.
Petitions of Heman Nye for increase of his pension; Mark S. Blunt et al. for a charter to build a bridge across the Kennebec at Norridgewock; of Sam'l Hutchins et al. to be set off from embankment to New Portland; of Robert Higgins for change of name; of Jacob Knight et al. for a law regulating the inspection of shooks; of Abijah Smith for increase of compensation as agent on the Canada road; of Wm. Frost and others, for a company to prosecute the business of vessel building; of stockholders of Bath Bank for extension of time to close their concerns; severally presented and referred. Leave to withdraw on petition of Joseph Chandler.

On motion, the House added to the committee on its part to which was referred an order respecting the removal of the seat of government from Augusta to Portland, Messrs. Woodman of Buxton, Clapp of Portland, Holmes of Jay, Parlin of Concord, Webster of Belfast, Clapp of Hampton, and Bartlett of Orono.

Messrs. Chadwick of Gardiner and Frost of Standish were added to the committee who have under consideration an order relating to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. Pierce of Portland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill given further remedy in cases of wilful trespass. Read twice and assigned.

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

Resolve proposing to amend the Constitution in regard to elections in classed districts, was taken up and indefinitely postponed 71 to 28.

Petitions—of Asa Redington for relief from the burden of the Militia Law; of John Potter for extension of the law for the Education of youth in Augusta; of members of the Penequin Society for an act of incorporation; of Cornelius Turner et al. for a bridge across the tide waters of the Sheepscot; of Samuel G. Bowman for a steam or horse ferry at Bath; of Wm. H. Eastman for alteration in the militia law; of inhabitants of Washington for abatement in State tax; of inhabitants of Wellington; and Remonstrance of inhabitants of Eliot against removal of Courts from York to Alfred; severally presented and referred.

As requiring Banks to make semi-annual returns; to remove Courts from York to Alfred, read and assigned.

Bill respecting qualifications of voters in town affairs, was taken up, in a new draft, and committed to a select committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Lowell, Jewett, and Crooker.

Bill providing for the taxation of personal property of minors and persons under guardianship.

THURSDAY, January 31.

Petitions of Moses Hanson et al. praying for pecuniary aid to such person as shall take the Post Office at the Highlands on the Canada Road, was read and referred to Messrs. Spring of Hiram, Frost of Standish, and Weeks of Parsonsfield, with such as the Senate may join.

Petitions, of S. S. Simons et al. to be incorporated into a company by the name of the "Ticonderoga Shuiceway Company"—of sundry inhabitants of the town of Calais for a Mutual Fire Insurance Company—of Samuel Nason for a change of name—of Waldo T. Pierce et al. for measures to improve the Navigation of Penobscot River, were severally read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Magoun of Bath, Ordered, That Messrs. Magoun of Bath, McCrate of Nobleboro', and Smith of Westbrook, be a Committee with such as the Senate may join, to ascertain what public business is necessary to be acted upon the present Session, and when the Legislature may have a recess, read and passed, sent up for concurrence.

Bill to secure to witnesses, freedom of opinion in matters of Religion, was read once, and with the report ordered to be recommitted.

SUMMARY.

A slip from the Wiscasset Intelligencer office, dated Tuesday last, says:—

The brig Alexander, Pendleton, 28 days from Amsterdam for Boston, put into Boothbay for a harbor, on Saturday last. Capt. P. states that ANTWERP SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH ARMY on the 25th of December, after a bombardment of 24 days, and that the French had sustained a loss of about fifteen thousand men.

It is stated that M. Diechoff, the Russian chemist, has discovered a mode of keeping milk for use for any definite space of time. The process of preserving is this: he causes new milk to be evaporated over slow fire until it is reduced to a powder. This powder is then put into a bottle, which is hermetically sealed. When the milk is wanted for use, it is to dissolve some of the powder in a reasonable quantity of water, and the mixture so dissolved, will have all the qualities as well as the taste of milk.

The date tree, spreads its broad canopy of leaves, on the yellow border of that illimitable desert, which extends like an ocean over so large a portion of the continent of Africa; and forms those "palm groves islanded amid the waste," which give shelter and relief to the exhausted traveller. This is the palm tree of the Holy Land, so often mentioned in the scriptures as a striking image of stateliness and beauty.

Grain sprung up in the bloody path of the Persians and the Romans, and the vine followed the victorious march of the Greeks. A slave of Cortes, who preserved and planted a few grains of wheat accidentally mixed with a quantity of rice, was the means of giving to Mexico her harvests of grain, a possession more valuable than all the metal of her richest mines.

To correspondents.—X. Y and sometimes Z, in our next.—Subscriber has been relieved, L....'s poetry conveys good sentiments—we think she would improve by practice and reading good poets. "A lover of good potatoes," &c. on file.

MARRIAGES.

In Bath, by Rev. Mr. Stearns, Capt Ephraim H. Russell to Miss Rachel T. Donnell.—Asher Hinds, Esq. of Clinton, to Mrs. Lucy H. Hunt, of Bath.

In Nobleborough, Mr. Cyrus Cutter, to Miss Mary Day, only daughter of Daniel Day, Esq.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Samuel Muncey, 2d. to Miss Rachel Kincaid.

In Cushing, Mr. James Vose, of Thomaston, to Miss Sophia Andrews, of Warren.

In Gardiner, Mr. Levi Huntington to Miss Phebe Winslow. by Arthur Plumer, Esq. Mr. Samuel Weeks to Miss Lavina Peacock.

In Rumford, Mr. Robert Pierpont, of Livermore, to Miss Mary Heminway.

In Columbia, S. C. Mr. A. P. Calhoun, son of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to Miss Eugenia Campbell, daughter of Col. I. I. Campbell.

In Concord, N. H. Mr. Josiah Rogers, Jr. of Bow, to Miss Martha Moore.

In Orland, Capt. James Eldridge, of Bucksport, to Miss Jane Brown.

In Bangor, Dr. Thomas C. Barker to Miss Rebecca daughter of William Abbot, Esq.

In Searsmont, Mr. Noah M. Gould, of Lincolnville, to Miss Rachael Donnell.

DEATHS.

In Vassalborough, Jan. 28th, Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. John B. Soule of Augusta.

In Temple, on the 10th ult. Mr. James Mitchell, aged 28 years, son of Asa Mitchell.—He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. He is spoken of as universally beloved and respected by those who associated with him.

In Orland, Mr. James Brown—Mrs. Morrill wife of Deacon Morrill.

In Hallowell, on the 10th inst. of consumption, Mr. Paul Horn, aged 61, formerly of Rochester, N. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Kennebec ss, January 18th, 1833.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 25th day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern house of A. M. Shaw in Winthrop—All the right in equity which Cornelius B. Morton has to redeem the following real estate, situated in Winthrop Village, the same formerly occupied by Nath'l Morton. The house and land bounded on land owned by Samuel Benjamin and Milton Chandler. The above described premises are mortgaged to Samuel Wood for the sum of one hundred dollars.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst. an apprentice boy named Daniel F. Goodwin, aged about 13 years. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall receive the reward of one cent, but no charges paid. REUBEN BASFORD. Monmouth, Jan. 21, 1833.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[From the Religious Souvenir, for 1833.]
TYRE.

Ages have died since the seers of old,
Oh, Tyrus, the fall of thy pride foretold :
Ages have passed—and we muse on thee
As a broken waste 'neath the desert sea ;
Thy temples have sunk in the waters down,—
Oblivion rests on thine old renown :
Thou art crushed—thou art faded—thy strength is o'er,—
Thy glory and beauty will gleam no more.

Where are the piles which, in days gone by,
From thy streets aspired in the lofty sky ?
Where is thy broidered Egyptian sail,
Which shone of yore in the summer gale ?
Where are the spices, the pearl, the gold,
Which once in thy marts did their wealth unfold ?

There diamonds flashed to the gazer's eye,
And the air was sweet as it wandered by ;
There, coral and agate in masses lay,
And were bathed in the sunlight's restless ray ;
The merchants of Sheba were gathered there—
Where are thy treasures, oh Tyrus—where ?

Thou answerest not—for the solemn wave
A requiem pours o'er thy hidden grave ;
Over prostrate pillar and crumbling dome
The stormy billows arise and foam ;
Where thy swelling temples were wont to stand,
The sea-bird screams by the lonely strand ;
No sound of joy is upon the air—
Where are thy revels, oh Tyrus, where ?

The time hath been, when a mighty throng
Of people filled thee ;—when dance and song,
And harpers, with rapture the time beguiled,
And the sun of joy on thy splendors smiled.
Then in robes of beauty thy daughters dressed,
And pride was high in each sinful breast,
Then glittering shields 'gainst thy walls were hung,
While palace and garden with music rung ;
The dance voluptuous at the eve went round,
And hearts beat lightly at pleasure's sound.

Now thou art laid in the solemn tomb
Of ages vanished, mid storm and gloom ;
Thy warriors, thy princes, thy flashing gems,—
Thy kings, with the wealth if their diadems,
Are gone like the light from an April stream ;
As a voice which speaks in an evening dream ;
As a cloud which fades in the summer air—
Where are thy glories, oh Tyrus—where ?

[Inserted by request.]

TO THE LADIES.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity or flattery ; he will make a good husband ; for he will be the same 'kind man' towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no 'fortune hunter' but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth, that man will make a good husband ; for his affections will not decrease, neither will he bring himself nor his parents to poverty or want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with

'brass' enough to carry him any where, and vanity enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity, to credit, character, and affluence, by his own merits, marry him ; he will make a good husband, and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the wealth of his rich father, or other relatives, don't marry him, for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man, always employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded ; never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose dark black deeds are not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name ; who does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man who is below you in wealth, offer to marry you, don't deem it a disgrace, but look into his character ; and if you find it corresponds to these directions, take him, and you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man who is attentive and kind to his sisters or aged mother, who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take him girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty make a good husband.

When a young man is known to visit taverns and alehouses, or use strong drink even in the smallest degree—girls do not marry him, for if you do you will come to poverty and rags.

Lastly. Always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then you may be sure he will make a good husband.

A CHARACTER.—I do not know any object more interesting, in social life, than an amiable young lady receiving her company, ministering to their amusements, mingling in every little tide of talk, and directing the while, the whole pleasant, but intricate, machinery of a party.

It requires something that may be called talent, to entertain company with grace and ease ; to draw out the retiring character of the reserved ; bring congenial spirits into acquaintance and fancy its glittering flashes. A large party contains various dispositions, tempers, likings, antipathies, &c. These are the materials out of which are to be constructed, pleasure, delight and enjoyment. It is the pecu-

liar province of woman, in polite society, to cement the different, elements of happiness together by her plastic hand. In such a situation her skill is most seen as well as felt.

SIMPLICITY.—As the sun in all his splendor was peeping over the eastern hills, a newly married man exclaimed, "The glory of the world is rising?" His wife, who happened to be getting up at that moment, taking the compliment to herself, simpered out, "What would you say, my dear, if I had my new silk gown on?"

HEALTH SECURED

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINE,

MAN is subject to only one REAL DISEASE—that is, to impurity of the blood.

Every disease that can possibly assail the human system, arises from the impurity of this fluid. No part exists without its renovating influence, and when it becomes impure no part is safe from disease. This valuable remedy being compounded of vegetable matter, and warranted on oath not to contain a particle of mercurial mineral or chemical substance, it is found to be harmless to the tenderest age or weakest frame under every stage of human sufferings ;—its operation is benign and pleasant. It purifies the blood of all humors, and ferrets out the root of every disease, however deep seated, and performing a cure, preserves health and prolongs life.

The above for sale by

DAVID STANLEY.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

A ROAR is now in the possession of SAMUEL A. WOOD, lately purchased by Samuel and Elijah Wood, of Sandford Howard, Esq. who obtained him last September of Capt. Mackay of Massachusetts. He is full blooded of the Mackay breed, so called, who imported swine from various Foreign countries, while he was engaged as a Sea Captain, after which, he retired to his farm in Weston, where he crossed them, and brought them to such perfection, that he has received more than \$200 in Premiums on his Swine at the Brighton and Concord Cattle Shows. No animal improves more by crossing than Swine, and it is hoped that Farmers will use him to their advantage, as he is a fine animal.

Winthrop, January 21, 1833.

FOR SALE

At the Kennebec Farmer Office,

A SMALL assortment of Bulbous Roots, consisting of the following varieties, viz.

Crown Imperial, Ornithogalums, Bizaras, English Bulbous Iris, Bibloems (mixed), Striped Crocus, Blue do. White do. Yellow do. Doubled mixed tulips, Early mixed do. La Comtesse do. Blandina do. Duke of Richmond, Polcheross, Double Red and blue mixed Hyacinths, L'or Vegetale do Feathered do. Captain General do. Des Gratiot do. Nutmeg do.

Those who are fond of cultivating flowers will do well to call soon, as the stock is nearly disposed of.
January 21, 1832.

PAPER RAGS.

CASH paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Kennebec Farmer office.

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